

Neanderthal

Neanderthal adalah anggota genus *Homo* yang telah punah dan berasal dari zaman Pleistosen. Spesimennya ditemukan di Eurasia, dari Eropa Barat hingga Asia Tengah dan Utara. Spesies ini dinamakan Neandertal sesuai dengan lokasi tempat pertama kali ditemukan di Jerman, Neandertal atau Lembah Neander.

Neanderthal dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai subspecies manusia (*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*) atau spesies yang berbeda (*Homo neanderthalensis*).^[1] Jejak proto-Neanderthal pertama muncul di Eropa 600.000–350.000 tahun yang lalu.^[2]

Pada situs-situs arkeologi Uluzzian (salah satu kelompok etnis dalam keluarga besar Neanderthal) di Italia Selatan telah ditemukan beragam peralatan hidup sehari-hari yang digunakan oleh Neanderthal.^[3] Peralatan tersebut meliputi alat memancing, berburu, proyektil, serta peralatan lain dari tulang dan batu.^[3] Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa Neanderthal mampu berinovasi dan membuat teknologi baru.^[3]

Neanderthal berpisah dari garis evolusi manusia sekitar 500.000 tahun yang lalu dan lenyap dari muka bumi sekitar 30.000 tahun yang lalu.^[3] Beberapa spekulasi yang diduga berkaitan dengan kepunahannya adalah Neanderthal mati dibunuh oleh manusia modern atau punah karena *Homo sapiens* lebih banyak dan aktif bereproduksi.^[3] Spekulasi lainnya adalah tiga kali letusan gunung berapi sekitar 40.000 tahun yang lalu di daerah Italia dan Pegunungan Kaukasus telah menyebabkan kepunahan Nanderthal.^[3]

Beberapa kumpulan artefak telah dikaitkan dengan Neanderthal di Eropa. Paling awal, alat batu Mousterian, diperkirakan dari 300.000 tahun yang lalu.^[4] Artefak Mousterian terakhir ditemukan di Gua Gorham di pantai selatan Gibraltar.^[5] Di luar Eropa, alat-alat Mousterian dibuat oleh Neanderthals dan *Homo sapiens* awal modern.^[6]

Referensi

Manusia Neanderthal

Rentang fosil: **Pleistosen**



Kerangka Manusia Neanderthal, AMNH

Klasifikasi ilmiah

Kerajaan: Animalia

Filum: Chordata

Kelas: Mammalia

Ordo: Primates

Famili: Hominidae

Genus: Homo

Spesies: ***H. neanderthalensis***

Nama binomial

Homo neanderthalensis

King, 1864

Sinonim

1. [^] Tattersall I, Schwartz JH (1999). "Hominids and hybrids: the place of Neanderthals in human evolution". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **96** (13): 7117–9. doi:10.1073/pnas.96.13.7117. PMID 10377375. "on the view that these distinctive hominids merit species recognition in their own right as **Homo neanderthalensis** (e.g., refs. 4 and 5), at least as many still regard them as no more than a strange variant of our own species, **Homo sapiens** (6, 7)". Tersedia daring (<http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/full/96/13/7117>)
2. [^] J. L. Bischoff; et al. (2003). "The Sima de los Huesos Hominids Date to Beyond U/Th Equilibrium (>350 kyr) and Perhaps to 400–500 kyr: New Radiometric Dates". *J. Archaeol. Sci.* **30** (30): 275. doi:10.1006/jasc.2002.0834.
3. ^{^ a b c d e f} Luki, Aulia (2010-10-02). "Antropologi: Neanderthal Juga "Manusia" ". *The New York Times/Discovery News/Science Daily*. Kompas. hlm. 14.
4. [^] Skinner, A., B. Blackwell, R. Long, M.R. Seronie-Vivien, A.-M. Tillier and J. Blickstein (2007-03-28). "New ESR dates for a new bone-bearing layer at Pradaryol, Lot, France". *Paleoanthropology Society*.
5. [^] Finlayson, C; Pacheco, Fg; Rodríguez-Vidal, J; Fa, Da; Gutierrez, López, Jm; Santiago, Pérez, A; Finlayson, G; Allue, E; Baena, Preysler, J; Cáceres, I; Carrión, Js; Fernández, Jalvo, Y; Glead-Owen, Cp; Jimenez, Espejo, Fj; López, P; López, Sáez, Ja; Riquelme, Cantal, Ja; Sánchez, Marco, A; Guzman, Fg; Brown, K; Fuentes, N; Valarino, Ca; Villalpando, A; Stringer, Cb; Martinez, Ruiz, F; Sakamoto, T (October 2006). "Late survival of Neanderthals at the southernmost extreme of Europe". *Nature*. **443** (7113): 850–3. Bibcode:2006Natur.443..850F. doi:10.1038/nature05195. ISSN 0028-0836. PMID 16971951.
6. [^] Donald Johanson & Blake Edgar (2006). "From Lucy to Language". *Simon & Schuster*: 272.

*Palaeoanthropus
neanderthalensis
H. s. neanderthalensis*

Pranala luar

- Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (<http://www.eva.mpg.de/>)
- Smithsonian (<http://www.mnh.si.edu/anthro/humanorigins/ha/neand.htm>)
- Archaeology Info (<http://www.archaeologyinfo.com/homoneanderthalensis.htm>)
- MNSU (<http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/biology/humanevolution/neanderthalensis.html>)
- "Humans and Neanderthals interbred" (<http://www.cosmosmagazine.com/node/814>): Modern humans contain a little bit of Neanderthal, according to a new theory, because the two interbred and became one species. (*Cosmos* magazine, November 2006)
- BBC.co.uk (http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/sci/tech/newsid_323000/323657.stm) - 'Neanderthals "mated with modern humans": A hybrid skeleton showing features of both Neanderthal and early modern humans has been discovered, challenging the theory that our ancestors drove Neanderthals to extinction', *BBC* (April 21, 1999)
 - BBC.co.uk (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/2884801.stm>) - 'Neanderthals "had hands like ours": The popular image of Neanderthals as clumsy, backward creatures has been dealt another blow', Helen Briggs, *BBC* (March 27, 2003)
- IndState.edu (<http://sapphire.indstate.edu/~ramanank/>) - 'Neanderthals: A Cyber Perspective', Kharlena María Ramanan, *Indiana State University* (1997)



Wikimedia Commons memiliki media mengenai ***Homo neanderthalensis***.



Wikibuku memiliki buku bertajuk *Introduction to Paleoanthropology*



Wikispecies mempunyai informasi mengenai ***Homo neanderthalensis***

- [Krapina.com \(http://www.krapina.com/neandertals/index_en.htm\)](http://www.krapina.com/neandertals/index_en.htm) - 'Krapina: The World's Largest Neanderthal Finding Site'
- [Neanderthal.de \(http://www.neanderthal.de/\)](http://www.neanderthal.de/) - 'Neanderthal Museum'
- [Neanderthal DNA \(http://www.isogg.org/neanderthaldna.htm\)](http://www.isogg.org/neanderthaldna.htm) - 'Neanderthal DNA' Includes Neanderthal mtDNA sequences
- [The Cryptid Zoo \(http://www.newanimal.org/neandertals.htm\)](http://www.newanimal.org/neandertals.htm) - 'Neanderthals and Neanderthaloids in Cryptozoology' (modern sightings promoted by the pseudoscience of cryptozoology)
- [UniZH.ch \(http://www.ifi.unizh.ch/staff/zolli/CAP/comparingNeand.htm\)](http://www.ifi.unizh.ch/staff/zolli/CAP/comparingNeand.htm) - 'Comparing Neanderthals and modern humans: Neanderthals differ from anatomically modern Homo sapiens in a suite of cranial features' (cranio-facial reconstructions), Institut für Informatik der Universität Zürich
- [Panoramio \(http://www.panoramio.com/photo/322489\)](http://www.panoramio.com/photo/322489) - 'IMG_6922 The Neandertal foot prints' (photo of ~25K years old fossilized footprints discovered in 1970 on volcanic layers near Demirkopru Dam Reservoir, Manisa, Turkey)
- [interactive database on the archaeology and anthropology of Neanderthals \(https://nespos-live01.pxpgroup.com/display/openspace/Home\)](https://nespos-live01.pxpgroup.com/display/openspace/Home)
- [Did free trade cause the extinction of Neanderthals? \(http://www.newswise.com/p/articles/view/510666/\)](http://www.newswise.com/p/articles/view/510666/)
- [Mitochondrial and nuclear DNA can show conflicting phylogenetic histories \(http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/abstract/99/25/16122\)](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/abstract/99/25/16122)
- [Neanderthal manufactured pitch \(http://aja.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/4/3/385\)](http://aja.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/4/3/385)
- [Homo neanderthalensis reconstruction \(http://anthro.amnh.org/anthropology/research/recon_wiki.htm\)](http://anthro.amnh.org/anthropology/research/recon_wiki.htm) - Electronic articles published by the Division of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History.
- CBS article on latest scientific speculation about Neanderthals in Gibraltar. (<http://web.archive.org/web/20060914110943/http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2006/09/13/ap/tech/mainD8K43TS81.shtml>)
- [Neanderthal bone gives DNA clues \(http://www.cnn.com/2006/TECH/science/11/15/neanderthal.ap/index.html\)](http://www.cnn.com/2006/TECH/science/11/15/neanderthal.ap/index.html)
- [Scientists decode Neanderthal genes \(http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/15732243/\)](http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/15732243/)
- [Scientists Build 'Frankenstein' Neanderthal Skeleton \(http://www.livescience.com/history/050310_neanderthal_reconstruction.html\)](http://www.livescience.com/history/050310_neanderthal_reconstruction.html)
- [A NEANDERTHAL'S DNA TALE \(http://cosmiclog.msnbc.msn.com/archive/2006/06/06/182.aspx\)](http://cosmiclog.msnbc.msn.com/archive/2006/06/06/182.aspx)
- ['Bone and Stone' \(http://www.boneandstone.com\)](http://www.boneandstone.com) A digitally enhanced single frame philatelic exhibit dedicated to the Neanderthal.
- [How Neanderthal molar teeth grew \(http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v444/n7120/abs/nature05314.html\)](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v444/n7120/abs/nature05314.html)
- [Mousterian Tools of Neanderthals From Europe - World Museum of Man \(http://worldmuseumofman.org/mousterianeuropeanartifacts1.htm\)](http://worldmuseumofman.org/mousterianeuropeanartifacts1.htm)
- [The Way We Are \(http://www.aulis.com/twothirds2.htm\)](http://www.aulis.com/twothirds2.htm)
- [Link to picture of the Neanderthal trace near Gediz River in Turkey \(http://www.panoramio.com/photo/322489\)](http://www.panoramio.com/photo/322489)
- [Link to Cross-Eyed stereoview of Neanderthal fossil cast in Chicago Field Museum \(http://www.panoramio.com/photo/5579262\)](http://www.panoramio.com/photo/5579262)
- **(Indonesia)** [Homo sapiens Mendesak Homo neanderthalensis Keluar dari Eropa \(http://www.kesimpulan.com/2011/07/homo-sapiens-mendesak-homo.html\)](http://www.kesimpulan.com/2011/07/homo-sapiens-mendesak-homo.html)

Halaman ini terakhir diubah pada 25 Januari 2017, pukul 05.22.

Teks tersedia di bawah [Lisensi Atribusi-BerbagiSerupa Creative Commons](#); ketentuan tambahan mungkin berlaku.
Lihat [Ketentuan Penggunaan](#) untuk lebih jelasnya.